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AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment.)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine.)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1-2 do.
White, bl'k & lead col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,)
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks.
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imtn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Figd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1 2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Lawns and linen Cambricks,
4-4 Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Toilnet, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Six packages domestic cotton goods—such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs,
Fine Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or Produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 — *Tf*

CHEAP PROPERTY.

The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only.*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.

Hertford Nov. 22.—Dec. 2. *Tf*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap—Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgand's Napoleon—Waln's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz: the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Decision, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Daboll's and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronologer—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c &c.

W.M. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Nov. 4.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are

Fine Oxford mixt and middling quality blue Clothes,
Plain brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewings, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Farmer's Repository.

ON THE MULBERRY, SILK, AND WINE.

(From the Village Record.)

After Frederick of Prussia had enlarged his kingdom, and reaped a full harvest of that sort of renown that arises from having slain, in successful battles, near a million of his fellow men, he sat down to improve his country. This was truly noble. Here he acted the statesman—the sage—the father. I want, said he to his minister at London, a *schemer*—one who is good at laying plans and making calculations. The minister, in reply, spoke of an Italian, as wild a schemer as his majesty could wish—always laying grand plans for improvement, but himself, poor as a church mouse. Beware, added the minister, least he lead you astray. Send him on, said the king. Let him plan; we will then exercise our own judgment. Accordingly ——————went to Berlin.—Some of his schemes were rejected—others adopted, to the great benefit of Prussia. If we mistake not, the manufacture of its elegant porcelain was a work the result of his suggestion.

But whence does all this lead? Is it a mere story or has it an application? You shall hear.

Our agriculture is much depressed.—We used to export 20 millions of dollars worth of bread stuffs; we do now export only five millions—so greatly has that branch of trade fallen off. Formerly the United States fed the armies of Europe; now Europe raises bread to spare. Our habits of farming were to sow and plant from forty to sixty acres out of an hundred in grain, when there was a large demand abroad. Although there is no demand abroad, we continue nearly in the old way, to sow and plant the same fields; the market is glutted—300 bushels of wheat bring $270, when 200 bushels ought to bring that money, to be upon an equality with the prices of other articles of traffic. What is to be done? Shall we go on in this way under all changes of circumstances, and carry the grist in one end of the bag, and the keppel stone in the other, because our fathers did so?

There are agricultural productions which we import to a large amount, which our citizens will not do without, six or eight times more profitable to produce than wheat, and which our own farmers might as well raise, as to purchase from India or Europe. We are, in fact, tributary to the farmers in India and Europe to the amout of ten millions a year—paying them enormous profits, while our own agriculture is languishing.—The articles to which we now have special reference, are silk and wine. More than ten millions worth of silk was last year imported. The precise amount stands thus:

Silk goods from India,	$3,694,707
Do. other places,	6,576,820
Do. Raw,	8,090
	10,279,617
Exported.	
Silks from India,	$1,380,231
Do. other places	1,185,505
Do. unmanufactured,	21,639
	2,587,375
Leaving for our own consumption,	$7,692,242

The India silk, it will be remembered, is paid for in silver, and is a heavy drain upon our specie.

Of wines, the importation last year was 3,160,528 gallons.

A portion of this was undoubtedly of those fine wines which we cannot hope to equal for some years, if ever; but the greater proportion of it is of that quality which we can certainly make with ordinary care. An old negro, who lived with a wine merchant in the city, said one day, "he was sure his master must come to ruin; he bought and rolled into his cellar an hundred hogsheads of cider every year, and never a drop went out again; he could not think where it went to, and was sure his master must be ruined." The presumption is, that one-third of the wine imported is drank pure—that the other two-thirds are more or less intermixed; and probably there is sold from an importation of three millions, five millions of gallons. More Madeira wine, as it is called, is sold in England, than the whole island of Madeira produces. The common wines we drink are adulterated, and often by an admixture of poisonous substances; but by making our own, the public could have it pure, wholesome; and it would become a substitute for burning, consuming poisonous whiskey. The French are less addicted to intemperance than the English or the Russians; and the reason assigned is, that they drink wine that cheers and enlivens, instead of whiskey and brandy, that inebriates and brutalizes.

Would it be profitable to raise silk and wine? It is believed highly so.

Mr. Genet, in his memoirs on the subject of silk, states, that "an ounce of the seed of the silk worms will produce 40,000 worms, that will consume one thousand pounds of white mulberry leaves, easily supplied by fifty grown trees, or two hundred small ones, between two and three years old from the seed or from the slip; and the produce in silk will be upon an average twelve pounds of drawn raw silk, allowing all contingencies.

"A small hedge that will occupy the twentieth part of an acre, being planted with bushes not more than three years old as aforesaid, will supply and accommodate 100,000 worms, the produce of which will be thirty pounds of raw drawn silk; and if the whole acre is planted in the same way, the produce will be six hundred pounds, which if merely spun into sewing silk, would amount at the present price of American sewing silk in Albany, to three dollars per pound, sixty feet to the skein, and one dollar and fifty cents per thirty feet."

According to this statement, land in white mulberry trees in full growth would give a produce of $1800. In our opinion, there must have been some error in the data from which this distinguished gentleman made his calculations. Mr. Fitch, of Mansfield, Conn. a town which produces silk to the amount of 15,000 dollars in value a year, (and suppose each township in Chester county produced that amount, 42 multiplied by $15,000=630,000 dollars—six hundred and thirty thousand dollars! That would be a handsome sum;) has the following statement:

"One acre of full grown trees, set 1½ rods apart, will produce 40 lbs. of silk.

"The labor and the board, may be estimated at eighty dollars. The spinning the silk at thirty four dollars. Forty pounds of silk, at the lowest cash price, is *now* worth two hundred dollars; which makes the following result:

40 lbs. of silk, at 5 dollars per lb.		$200,00
Labor and board,	$80,00	
Spinning,	34,00	
		114,00
Which makes the nett proceeds of one acre,		86,00

"The principal part of the labor may be performed by women and children.—But where the business is carried on to any considerable extent, it is considered more profitable to employ some men for the last period of the worms.

The above calculation is made upon full grown trees.

The price at the lowest cash prices"

So that the produce of an acre would be 200 dollars, and the clear profit 86 dollars. That I think would be good farming. Here let it be remarked that a very large amount in value of silk, is used in the simple form of sewing silk, the manufacture of which is extremely simple. There is no information possessed by the Treasury Department, enabling it to state what proportion of the *ten millions of dollars* of the article imported is sewing silk; but from several calculations and estimates made, it is presumed to exceed a million of dollars, and must every year increase. Silk, in other simple forms, is also extensively consumed. It is not necessary, therefore, to presume that intricate and costly manufactures of silk be introduced here to insure a market for twenty years to come. It should, moreover, be considered, that the raw silk will always find a ready market in England—all the raw materials for her extensive manufactories being imported.

Then for wines. According to the very fair account of Mr. Eichelberger's vineyard, given us in the York Recorder, it appears that four acres the 5th year, produced 30 barrels of wine; the 6th and 7th year, 21 barrels; this year the produce is estimated at 60 barrels. But we will take the actual produce of the 5th, 6th, and 7th years, 72 barrels—30 gallons to a barrel, would be 2160 gallons.

8)2160 gallons,

720 average number of gallons in a year for the four acres.

4)720

180 gallons for each acre.

Worth,	$180,00
Add for grapes sold,	15,00
for cuttings,	5,00
Would give per year, per acre,	$200,00

"It must be remembered, too, that about sixty dollars worth of grapes have been sold.

"The wine is now selling at 1 dollar per gallon."

From which it would appear that the average value of the produce of an acre in vineyard, would be the same as that of the mulberry, 200 dollars.

In this statement, it has not been our intention to exaggerate in the least.

Our plant then is, First—That every farmer who can see his way clear to do so, put out five acres in an hundred; one half in the Italian mulberry and one half in the grape, and try fairly the experiment.

And second, that several companies be formed to enter upon the business extensively. Say one, to purchase in some part of the country where land is cheap

200 acres at 20 dollars	$4,000
20 dollars an acre for grape and mulberry cuttings or shoots, and setting out	4,000
Interest and labor for 3 years, when it will begin to be productive, wine-press, house in which to feed the worms, &c.	2,000
Contingencies	2,000
	$12,000

4th year pay all expenses, interest, and replace any which may have died.

5th year produce per acre,		$50.
6th do.	do.	100.
7th do.	do.	200.

Of which 80 dollars per acre, or 16,000 dollars clear profit, paying the whole purchase money, and leaving a most valuable and productive property.

Archibald Stephenson tells us that, in France, those who shewed him the mulberry trees, "assured him that a good many of the largest of them brought a return to the farmer's family of a louis'd' or each of them, yearly." That is twenty shillings sterling, or 4,44 dollars each, merely for the leaves of the tree, which are sold to silk raisers to feed their worms. Why should they not be as profitable here? How many full grown trees would stand and thrive on an acre? Of the vine 800 will flourish in perfection on an acre. A gentleman of intelligence said to the writer of this, that he esteemed every bearing vine certainly worth a dollar.

The greatest difficulty we meet with is that, in the most sober, and subdued, and moderate calculation we can make, the product increase too fast—we grow rich too rapidly.

But all these calculations must be taken with considerable allowance. We should be truly sorry to be the means of leading any one into any expensive scheme, or involving project; but believing, as we do most honestly, that every acre of land in the county now worth twenty dollars, may be made worth an hundred, by the culture of the silk and the vine, we have felt it our duty to call public attention to the matter, that it may become a subject of thought—of conversation—of calculation. The intelligent public will examine the matter for themselves.

In the mean time where the white mulberry exists we entreat that they may be preserved; that cuttings may be taken in as great numbers as possible, to be set out next spring. We know the Italian mulberry flourishes well here. It has been tried. We know excellent silks may be made here, for we have had

the pleasure to see dresses, or specimens of dresses, still beautiful and fine, made thirty or forty years ago in this county. If we could live to see Chester county producing half a million of dollars of silk, and as much in wine, without diminishing in value her other products; verily we could die in peace, and would have our remains deposited beneath a wide spreading mulberry, the branches of which should bend with the mantling vine, hung with clusters of delicious grapes. PROJECTOR.

Latest from France.

By the packet ship Stephania, Captain Pell, at New-York from Havre in 31 days, files of French papers to the 24th of October from Paris, and the 26th from Havre, are received. They do not contain news of much importance.

Greece.—By the way of Trieste a rumor has reached Paris of a Naval combat between the Greek and Turkish fleets on the 11th September, near Carabarnu. The loss was on the side of the Greeks, who retreated after a fight of 34 hours, into the harbor of Ipsara. Nothing had been heard of the operations of Ibrahim Pacha in the Peloponesus. He had retired from Mistra to Modon, in consequence of the want of provisions. The Greeks had destroyed a corps of 500 men at Zimosa, which had landed from some Turkish vessel.

The Turkish army in Attica does not exceed 6000 men: of these not more than 1000 Rumeliots could be depended on. Various other rumors and statements are mentioned, but none of them seem to be worthy of confidence, nor do they seem to throw any great light upon the existing struggle.

Turkey.—The Porte has not yet made any official answer to the Russian *ultimatum*. In the recent conferences, the Reis Effendi expressed himself very ambiguously. It is believed, however, that the demands of the Russians will be finally agreed to. (In a subsequent paragraph we find that the *ultimatum* had been accepted by the Ottoman Court.)

Mr. Stratford Canning had been exerting himself in every possible way to induce the Turks to enter into negociations with the Greeks.

The letters from Archipelago refer to two naval combats with the Greeks—one with the Captain Pacha, and the other with an Egyptian squadron, in both of which the Greeks were superior.

[It is not easy to understand all these contradictory statements, nor can we say whether either of these is the battle named in a preceding paragraph.]

The French Ambassador at Constantinople, is said to have praised very highly the valor of the Greeks.

Letters from Alexander state that General Boyer, and nearly all the other French officers in the service of the Pacha of Egypt had quitted his service and embarked for France.

Several persons have been arrested and executed for having had a share in the conflagration of Constantinople.

A great many citizens have been taken up for sedition. They are immediately tied up in sacks and thrown into the sea.

France.—Talma, the celebrated French actor, and perhaps the greatest of his contemporaries, is no more. After a long illness and at a time when he was supposed to be convalescent on the morning of the 10th Oct. in th 66th year of his age.

Mr. Canning has been treated with the greatest respect in Paris.—The journals are full of conjectures as to the objects of his visit.

Spain.—The Portuguese refugees, in one of the towns of Old Castile, have proclaimed the Infant Don Miguel king absolute of Portugal.—It is said, that Mr. Lamb, the English minister, had remonstrated on the subject to the Spanish government.

The papers speak of this kingdom being plunged in the deepest misery. The people are in the greatest want. The King is extremely ill.

Portugal.—Every thing is not tranquil in Lisbon. The new Congress was to meet towards the end of September, as the elections had nearly terminated.

Russia.—Gen. Yermoloff has gained a great victory over the Persians. 8000 of the latter were killed in battle.

PERU.—Letters received in New York from Lima, to the 4th of August mention, that reports prevail in that city unfavorable to Bolivar. He is accused by many with the ambitious design of assuming the entire of government of Columbia, Peru & Bolivia; and to give color to such an accusation, recent measures are mentioned—such as his arresting several Peruvian officers, and expelling the Buenos Ayreans from the capital. It is rumored that the disturbances of Paez have been promoted or originated by him, for this object; and it is unaccountable that he had not left Lima at the above date. But on the other hand, he has established a character which should place him almost above suspicion, and the discontent which naturally excites many persons in Lima who once exercised the power that has been placed in his hands, has long rendered him unpopular there.—There is one great and apparently unanswerable argument against his entertaining the designs attributed to him—he has recently sent away his troops to Columbia, and thus deprived himself of the very power which might have supported him in an usurpation.

[*N. Y. D. Adv.*

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Lima to his father, received by the Rebecca Sims, arrived at Philadelphia, which gives some particulars of the affair spoken of above.

LIMA, Aug. 1st, 1826.

There has been many disturbances here, I am sorry to say, since the morning of the 28th July. A plot had been formed to either murder General Bolivar or to banish him and to storm a new government, which was to have been carried into effect on the night of the 28th July, but the general getting wind of it on the morning of the 28th, had the principle officers arrested secretly, and at night he repaired to the Theatre with a strong guard and had a number of officers arrested there also—they are still arresting among them the heads of the country, generals, colonels, and civil officers, &c. What will be the consequence, I am unable to say. If the plot had been carried into effect we must have had a serious time with the murdering and plundering by the troops. No native is allowed to go out side of the walls of the city for fear of some being implicated in the business should make their escape. Us foreigners, of course, are under no apprehension; we go where we please and are placed under no restriction. It is expected a number engaged in a plot will be executed in a day or two, in which case, some fear a complete revolution here, will be the consequence.

Gen. Bolivar, fearing the Peruvians, is sending all the cannon out of the country—he is even taking those from the Castles and sending them to Colombia. The leaders in the conspiracy had their plans fully laid, a form of government agreed upon, &c.—but the particulars are not yet known to us—a part was to disarm all the Colombian troops here, and foreigners experience no danger, as their persons and property are respected in all cases. I send you these hasty particulars to let you know the political condition of the country.

Indian Treaties.—Treaties have lately been concluded between the Pottawatamies and Miami Indians by the U. S. commissioners. By the treaty with the former, the U. States have acquired six or eight hundred thousand acres of land, besides a tract previously in dispute between the Wabash and Illinois rivers, for which the Government pay the Pottawatamies $2000 in specie annually for 22 years, and $2000 to be applied to the education of their children, to build them a mill on the Tippecanoe, and furnish them a miller and a blacksmith, and give them 60 bushels of salt per year.—A quantity of goods, twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars worth, was paid in hand on the spot. The Pottawatamies have also granted to the State of Indiana one hundred feet in width, from Lake Michigan to the Wabash, for a road.

In the treaty with the Miami Indians, they agree to cede to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash and Miami rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, Oct. 6, 1816. And it is agreed that the State of Indiana may lay out a canal or a road through any of their reservations; and for the use of a canal, six chain along the same are appropriated. In consideration of the cession made to the U. States, the government agree to pay $35,000 next year, $20,000 the year after, and then an annuity of $25,000 as long as they exist as a tribe.

The total amount of lands ceded by the Pottawatamies and Miamies, amount to two millions and a half of acres. One million from the Pottawatamies, and the balance from the Miamies.—[*Boston Patriot.*

The Providence Journal contains the following extract of a letter from on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, dated Port Mahon, Sept. 16.

"I wrote you last from Vourla, on the 29th June: on the day following, we got under way and proceeded to the island of Tenedos, and anchored between that island, and the main near the Plains of Troy. On the fourth a division of the Turkish Fleet, consisting of twenty-five sail, came out of the Dardanelles, and passed us at noon: just as we were commemorating the anniversary of our nation's independence, by the usual salutes. The Turkish Admiral, taking it, (as I suppose) as a salute for himself, saluted us with twenty-one guns in return. The fleet remained in sight for a number of days, waiting for a frigate that had injured her rudder by striking on a rock—in the mean time our Commodore sent the Porpoise to speak the flag ship. On the 7th the Captain Pacha having come to Tenedos, the Commodore (Rodgers,) visited him on shore, and was well received by him. The trade to Turkey, and the passage of the Dardanelles by our merchant vessels, is supposed to be the object in view. The frigate being repaired, the fleet sailed, and our schr. took the Captain Pacha on board with a salute of seventeen guns; and with his flag at the fore proceeded with him to the mouth of the Dardanelles. On the 9th, got under way, and stood up to the entrance of the Dardanelles, and had a fine view of the first forts of Europe and Asia, at the entrance of the Bosphorus of Thrace, of Mounts Atlas and Ida, the plane and site of the famous Troy, of the mausoleums of Achilles and Ajax, &c. This was, indeed, a most interesting spectacle, and raised within me emotions better felt than described. We were the first American squadron, and if we except the Constitution, the first American man of war, that was ever seen from this strong hold of Turkey, and I must say that my pride of country was strongly felt when I saw her banner majestically borne to that shore, and proudly waving in sight of that spot, consecrated to the immortal heroes of antiquity. I hope that the day is not far distant, when our countrymen will be permitted to reap the harvest of wealth, that must flow from the rich tide of the interior of Turkey, Russia, Egypt and Asia, by the way of the Black and Azof seas. The carrying trade alone, to the ports of the Mediterranean, &c. would be productive of immense wealth. But this golden fleece, like that of old, is in the keeping of an Æetes, and there is a Bull and a Dragon to be encountered before it can be borne away to our republic. We next proceeded to the island of Mytilene the ancient Lesbos. On the 4th the Captain Pacha arrived from the Dardanelles with the second division of twenty-seven sail of the Turkish fleet, full of troops—when salutes were exchanged. The Captain Pacha, with several of his commanders visited our ship, and was highly pleased, and greatly astonished at the order and regularity of every part of her: on his leaving, the yards were manned and a salute fired. Our Commodore returned his visit, and when he left the Pacha's ship, he hauled down his own flag, and saluted our Commodore with 24 guns under the flag of the Grand Sultan, an honor, as we were told, that had never been paid before to any nation. The greatest cordiality and friendship appeared to exist between the two commanders. When we got under way, we made a tack to windward, and passed through the fleet: on passing the Pacha's ship, the crew of our ship and of the Constitution, gave him three cheers. This too, (I presume) with the manning of the yards, was an honor that his Turkish majesty afloat, never before had paid him. We then proceeded to our anchorage at Vourla, near the site of the ancient Claz-omena. While at Tenedos, I had the pleasure of going on shore; and after procuring horses and a Turkish guide—visited the site and ruins of the second Troy, built by Alexander; some remains of which still exist; all the stones of which it was built, are formed from marine substances.

It is not generally understood (remarks the Philadelphia Gazette) that British vessels which may enter the ports of the United States, after the 1st of December next, from any of the ports included in the late Order of Council, will be liable to be confiscated.

The act of May 6th, 1822, gave authority to the President to open our ports for British vessels from the colonies, on principles of *reciprocity*; but the sixth section of the act of March 1st, 1823, says "that, if, at any time, the intercourse between the United States and any of the above enumerated British Colonial ports, should be prohibited by a British order in Council, from the time the same shall commence to be in force," the act of march 1st 1823, shall cease to operate in their favor, and the act of April 18th, 1818, shall revive and be in full force.

The act of April 18th, 1818, which is thus *virtually* revived by the late British Order in Council, is very positive, declaring, "that the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by subjects of His Britannic Majesty, coming from any port or place in a colony or territory of His Britannic Majesty that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of Navigation, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States." And, furthermore, that every such British vessel, entering one of our ports, shall, with her tackle, cargo &c. be forfeited to the United States.

Upon which the National Intelligencer makes the following remarks:

The Philadelphia Gazette is correct in its reference to the act of March 1, 1823 as far as it goes, but it stops short of a very material part of the act, by omitting, or overlooking, the clause immediately following the passage quoted, which clause is in these words,—"*proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States.*

Now, up to this day, it is known, no such proclamation has been issued. If intended to be issued, it would doubtless have been issued before this time, seeing that the British Order in Council is to go into operation this week. We think it quite probable, therefore, that the proclamation will not be issued. The commencement of the session of Congress being so near the day named in order in council, it is uplikely that the Executive has determined to submit the matter wholly to the discretion of Congress, instead of exercising a discretion upon it himself.

It is a fact, probably but little known, even in this borough, that the idea of elevating Gen. JACKSON to the Presidency was first started by the Hon. LEMUEL SAWYER, Member of Congress from North Carolina in the course of two or three Orations delivered by him in Portsmouth and this town, as far back as June 1815. We recollect the circumstance as well as if it had happened but yesterday, though we had not, from some cause or other, the pleasure of attending the delivery of either of the Orations. In this town, the Orator held forth at the Wig-Wam Gardens, then kept by Billy Deford; and as a compensation to Mr. Deford for the use of his saloon, a tax of twenty-five cents was levied by the Orator, on all who went to hear him speak. We remember too, that the Orator gained full credit for the zeal he manifested in behalf of the Hero of New Orleans, whose laurels were then green and fragrant, and whose recent victory every body dwelt on with enthusiastic delight: but the idea of making him President of the United States—good lack! nobody, *at that time*, would listen to it, without a smile at the Orator's expense. Nobody *then* would have believed for a moment, that such an idea could be seriously cherished by any other individual in the whole Union besides Mr. Sawyer.—But, as "great trees from little acorns grow," we find that this little speck, so long hidden from the public view, has suddenly expanded, and spreading itself over our whole political horizon, literally "overcome us like a summer's cloud,"—and like a summer's cloud it is destined to vanish, if we have any skill in reading the "signs of the times." The Presidential popularity (so to speak,) of General Jackson is on the wane, and those who have confidently rested their hopes on it will very soon be convinced that the word of promise has been kept only to their ear.—[*Nor. Her.*

BANKRUPT LAW.—Will Congress, during its approaching Session, pass a Bankrupt Law, is the universal inquiry. We think they will. A Bill has been prepared with great labor—its details will have been well digested before it is brought up for consideration—the lights which Legal and Mercantile experience can supply, will have been fully collected, and as the great obstacle, the jealousy of the Agricultural interest has been surmounted, by compromise, the chances of the Bill passing into a Law, at the next Session, are greatly increased.

Can Congress any longer postpone the passing of such an Act, with glaring injustice to a large class of our Merchants? Why should their talents be any longer locked up—their skill and experience continue barren and unproductive to themselves, as well as their country? Congress, by their neglect to act on this subject, are giving a virtual monopoly to those who possess business talent, and who have been fortunate enough to escape the general wreck of Mercantile affairs, in which others have been involved. Thousands are excluded, by this means, from the chances of an equal competition in business. Persons who have fallen from their station in society from no fault or imprudence of their own, are compelled to share the fate of those who have been rash, improvident & even dishonorable. Why should not the career be re-opened that all who have preserved their reputations unsullied, may enter on it, and enjoy the fair fruits of their skill, enterprize and honorable exertions? They have expended time and capital to make those acquisitions which would be useful to themselves and their families and they are cut off from the fair exercise of those talents, which nature has conferred and time improved.

To what other pursuits are they to turn? Where will they find a similar field of employment to that in which they have been matured? It is an act of justice, therefore, to take off the prohibition from the exercise of those talents, and the use of that skill and experience which to acquire have cost the possessor much labor of mind, expenditure of money, and waste of animal power. Congress, by not removing this restriction, are giving a monopoly to those who by mere chance or accident have enabled to survive the storm of bankruptcy, which has blown over this country, as well as Europe, generally. The relations of commercial men are so intimate, and so end so hidden, that it is impossible for the most sagacious to foresee, or the most prudent to escape, the disastrous results of their close and multiplied connections in business. Why then should the misfortunes of Mercantile men be visited by a penalty, as they clearly are when they are debarred, by neglect of legislation, from profiting by those talents which were conferred, that they might be directed to salutary uses.

[*Southern Pat.*

MATCH RACE.

A Match Race, two mile heats, for a purse of *Two Thousand Dollars*, will be run for over the Norfolk Course on Saturday the 23d inst. by Mr. WRAY's horse *Eagle*, and Mr. GARRISON's mare *Sally Hope*. *Eagle* ran the past fall at this place, Portsmouth, Hampton and Gloucester, and won the largest stakes at each place without being once beaten.—*Sally Hope* also won the first day's race here, and a purse at Washington, beating some of their best horses. So that one of the most interesting races may be anticipated that has been witnessed here since the memorable one between *Sir Solomon* and *Wrangler*. Both nags are in fine condition, and both parties equally sanguine of success.—[*Nor. Herald.*

Russia and Persia.—In the event of any serious struggle between Russia and Persia, it may become a question with Great Britain, remarks the National Journal, whether it would be wise to suffer the belligerants to fight out their quarrel between themselves, or to throw her weight into the scale on the side of Persia, and thus ward off any danger which might result to her East India possessions, from an advance of the Russian power into the only kingdom which interposes a barrier. Great Britain has been indefatigable in her efforts to cultivate the friendship of Persia. She has bribed her with her presents, and conciliated her with her professions; she may perhaps feel no hesitation, in a case in which her own interests would be so immediately and deeply involved, to give her the additional advantage of her counsels and her arms.

Dr. Mounsey, of Chelsea College, was not upon the best terms with his wife, and to pass the time they often amused themselves in quarrelling—not amiss in cold weather, as it is found to save coals. One Sunday the Doctor walked to Fulham, where he was engaged to dinner: but, in the evening, there was a thunder-storm, with a continued torrent of rain. No sort of carriage was to be had but a returning hearse, which he engaged to go by Chelsea. The storm having at length abated, the lady was at the window when the hearse drove up to the door. 'What do you mean?' she said to the coachman. 'I have brought the Doctor, Madam.' 'Thank God!' was the reply: 'now he is as he should be.' The Doctor, shoving out, and finding himself upon his legs, shook his cane at his kind half, with this return. 'You jade, I shall live long to plague you, I hope!' This scene must have been perfect—at least one of the performers evidently did not require *re-hearsing*.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Dec. 9, 1826.

The Weather—On Monday morning last, the wind commenced blowing very fresh from N. E. accompanied with rain, which continued almost without intermission until the evening, when it poured down in torrents, attended with thunder and lightning as severe as we usually have during the summer. A little after dark a considerable quantity of hail fell. During the night, the wind increased to such a degree, as shook our dwellings to their foundations, and created considerable alarm among many of our citizens.

We shall not be surprised to hear that many vessels on our coast have suffered materially.

One of our citizens says that snow fell on Sunday night last about 12 o'clock—If this was the case, we had snow, rain, thunder and lighting, hail, and a gale of wind, all in the short space of 24 hours.

The weather for the last two days, has been remarkable warm for the season—the mercury ranging from 60 to 68.

Congress.—Monday last was the day for the convening of the second session of the 19th Congress. Our papers from Washington are not later than Saturday, at which time a considerable number of members had arrived; and as many more were wending their way thither, it was thought there would be more than a quorum on Monday.

Capt. Symmes' Theory.—Mr. Reynolds is still delivering lectures to the citizens of Norfolk on Symmes' new Theory of the Earth. The editor of the Herald, speaking of these lectures, says—

"They have absolutely raised the curiosity of our good citizens to a pitch which nothing but an effort to test the correctness of his theory can allay. They had heard of Symmes' Theory of an interior world to our globe; but from a failure on the part of that ingenious individual to present it in a proper light, his ideas were received as the dreams of a visionary, to which it would be the merest folly to lend the smallest countenance. Yet this theory, as explained and illustrated by Mr. Reynolds, assumes the semblance of reality—nay, more, it irresistably hurries the mind to the conclusion that other countries, inhabited, or at least habitable, do as assuredly exist beyond the icy barriers of the polar regions, as that this continent, the existence of which was equally as problematical as this theory, was discovered by Columbus."

Mr. R. seems to be remarkably gifted with the faculty of convincing his hearers of the correctness of his theory.—And we hope he may succeed to draw the attention of Congress so fully to the subject, that it may aid him in his exertions to make a voyage of discovery to the polar regions, and even venture inside of the earth if he finds an entrance; the practicability of which he appears to be well satisfied.

The Legislature of Virginia met in Richmond on Monday last, and formed a quorum. Linn Banks was elected speaker without opposition. Governor Tyler delivered a lengthy message to the Legislature, and the principal subjects which it embraces are Education and Internal Improvement.

Testimony of Respect.—Previous to the departure of Commodore *Charles G. Ridgely* to take command of the U. S. squadron on the West India station, the officers and artisans of the Navy Yard and citizens of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, complimented him with a public dinner, of which about seventy gentlemen partook.

Daring murders—On Tuesday night, the 27th ult. as Mr *Sceva Thayer*, of Petersburg, was returning home from Church, he was felled to the earth, by a blow on the head which laid his scull open from the back of each ear, quite round the forehead, exposing the brain, after the head had been scalped, to open view. After remaining in this situation a day or two, he expired. The Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association have offered a reward of $250 for the discovery and conviction of the assassin.

On the night of the 23d ult. Mr. *John Williams*, of Washington, N. C. was shot by some unknown villain, as he was returning home from public worship, and only survived about an hour.

The Legislature of this State, which has hitherto commenced its session on the third Monday in December, does not meet this year till the last Monday in December, being the 25th of the month.—This alteration is authorized by an act of the last session of the Legislature.—After the next session, the Legislature will not commence its sittings until the second Monday of January in each year.

Shipwrecks.—The schr. La Fayette, Capt. Pendleton, which sailed from Stonington on the 16th Sept. last, on a sealing voyage round Cape Horn, was capsized on the 26th of the same month, and lay on her beam ends 20 or 30 minutes, when both masts going by the board, she righted full of water. The chief mate and three of the crew were lost; and the survivors, 11 in number, remained on the wreck *twenty days*, during which time, their sufferings were too intense for language to describe; subsisting upon bread from which they had to squeeze sea water, and water little better than that in the ocean. On the twentieth day, as they had lain down in despair, being completely exhausted from fatigue and starvation, they were taken from the wreck by the ship Canton Packet.

The ship Arethusa, McKay, which arrived at Valparaiso from Baltimore, was driven from her anchorage, in a violent gale, and went entirely to pieces among the breakers. The whole crew perished, except the first and second officers and a few seamen who were on shore at the time.

TRIAL TERMINATED.

On Friday morning, at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New-York, Judge Edwards commenced his charge to the jury; and at about two o'clock, P. M. the latter retired to their room, to consider of their verdict; taking with them for examination the voluminous books and papers produced on both sides during the trial.

At about 5 o'clock, the jury sent a message to the Court that they had come to an agreement; and after the Court had organized itself to receive the verdict, the jury came in and took their places in the box.—On being asked the usual question, whether they had agreed upon their verdict, they answered in the affirmative, and that they had found *all* the defendants *Guilty*, to wit: Thomas Vermilyea, Mark Spencer, George W. Brown, Matthew L. Davis, and Jacob Barker. They were hereupon *polled*, that is, *separately* asked as to their concurrence in the verdict. They severally replied in the affirmative, and the verdict of *Guilty* was therefore recorded. Mr. Barker rose and inquired if he had a right to ask from the jury a specification of the counts on which he had been found guilty. Mr. Phenix was desirous to know whether the Jury found Mr. Brown guilty on *all* the counts. To these queries the Judge replied that the verdict spoke for itself.

The Court then adjourned. Previous to adjournment, Maxwell, District Attorney, remarked to the Court that he would begin with the trial of the other indictments as soon as it should meet again.

More Indictments.—The Philadelphia Gazette informs us, that the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning presented *forty three* bills of indictment, all relating to the concealment of teas, and more it is understood, are yet to be added.

From Pernambuco.—By the schr. Tandem, Captain Adams, arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening in 30 days from Pernambuco, we learn that the American house of Ray & Bryan, stopped payment about the middle of August. Information had just been received from the Coast of Africa, that the English had a steam boat on the Coast, and had taken about thirty sail of guineamen belonging to Bahia, in consequence of which business was very dull at that place.

Arrival of the Lexington.—A slip from the Office of the Newport Mercury, informs that the United States sloop of war *Lexington*, Capt SHUBRICK, arrived at that port on Monday afternoon, with the remains of Com. PERRY on board. The Lexington had a passage of 17 days from New York to Trinidad, where she remained four days and sailed on the 5th inst. for Newport. The Trinidad paper of the 3d of November, thus mentions the arrival:—"The U. S. sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, arrived in our harbor on Wednesday afternoon, from N. York, having been despatched by the American Government for the purpose of conveying the remains of Com. Perry from their resting place, where they were deposited with every honor that could be paid to departed worth in 1819, to the country which gave him birth. After the customary enquiries, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ship yesterday morning, which was returned by the Sea Fort. The remains were disintered this morning, and after being inclosed in a handsome coffin, were embarked at the King's wharf, at 3 P M. the ship firing minute guns until the boats arrived along side."

Monday next, the 4th of December, has been fixed upon for the funeral solemnities, by the committee appointed to superintend the re-interment of the remains.

Claims on France.—By the ship Cybele, Holmes, arrived at Plymouth (Massa.) in 32 days from Bordeaux, the following letter has been received:

"On leaving Paris a few days since, I understood from respectable authority, that a communication had been forwarded by the French Government to the United States, on the subject of American claims, which was decidedly unfavorable.

THE REVENUE.—It having been announced in some of the papers, that there would be a diminution of the revenue from the estimates of last year, the Editor of the National Journal has inquired into the matter, and says the actual receipts will amount to the full sum estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of the last session of Congress, viz: 25,500,000 dollars. And the returns already received, justify the opinion that the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1827, will be amply sufficient for all the various branches of the public expenditure, including the annual application of 10,000,000 to the principal and interest of the public debt.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

NEWCASTLE, Del. Dec. 1, ½ past 2 P. M.

The Hon. Mr. *Sergeant* and suite have just embarked on board of the U. S. ship *Hornet*, Capt. Claxton, under a salute of 17 guns—she has weighed anchor, and is standing down the river with a fresh breeze at WNW.

Selected Summary.

About 9000 barrels Flour were received in Boston in one day last week by arrivals from Southern ports.

Samuel Humphreys, Esq. is about to remove to the city of Washington. He has been appointed naval architect and superintendant of the Navy Yard at the seat of government. A more judicious appointment or one better calculated to promote the interests of the navy, could not have been made.

[*Phil. Aurora.*

The Count of Montezuma, a legitimate descendant of the ancient Monarchs of Mexico, who has resided in Paris since 1821, was to embark in the Pallas at Havre for Vera Cruz, said to be "on business with the government of very high interest."

Sailed yesterday, the schooner Revenue, Tyler, for Baracoa, with about forty cabin and steerage passengers, to locate on that valuable and fertile tract of land belonging to the *Moa Company* of this city—among whom were Col. Richard M. Malcom, lady, two daughters and servant, and the two Mr. Hulets, of L. Island. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bowne, Mr. Stearns Mr. Wm. Malcom, and Dr. Bacon of this city.—[*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Slander.—In a case of slander, at Troy N. Y. the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $5000—the whole amount of damages laid in the declaration. The case was one of foul slander of the most aggravated character upon a young and orphan female, who had nothing but her reputation to sustain her in the world.—Her whole life was without reproach.—Not a single witness was called in behalf of the defendant.

Large ear of Corn.—Mr. Jordan Floyd, this season, raised on his farm near Petersburg, Va. an ear of corn containing 32 rows of 45 grains on each, making in all 1,440 grains! This outnumbers the much talked of Savannah ear by precisely 300 grains.

A writer in the Intelligencer is for taking the Slave Vessels of every Nation, and trading the officers and crews with the Turks in exchange for Grecks and other Christian Prisoners and Slaves.

A pamphlet entitled Considerations on the Claims and Conduct of the United States respecting their North Eastern Boundary, is announced in the London Courier.

Kean.—The New-York Evening Post states that Mr. Kean, in consequence of recent information from England, has taken his passage on board the ship Silas Richards, which sails the 8th of December.

A letter from a respectable house in New-Orleans dated 6th inst. says—The new crop of Cotton is coming in fast—About 7000 bales are received—The market is brisk at 8 to 13 cents; and 14 is asked for favorite marks. There is an advance of fully one cent within two weeks.

Eulogies on Adams and Jefferson.—The Hartford volume of Eulogies is published this day in that city. It has been delayed in order to incorporate Mr. Wirt's address into the volume. The Times says the work contains 426 pages 8 vol printed on good paper. It comprises the best and ablest productions of some of the most distinguished American scholars, and is such a work as patriots and gentlemen of literary taste would wish to place in their libraries.

Sir John Sinclair calculates the produce of the soil and agriculture of Great Britain at £215,000,000, and, including Ireland and the colonies, at £317,000,000.

The property of Chabtchi, the rich Jew banker at Constantinople, lately seized, amounted to nearly sixty nine millions piasters, or six millions five hundred thousand dollars.

Lord Chesterfield's physicians having informed him that he was dying "by inches," he thanked heaven that he was not so *tall* by a foot and a half as Sir Thomas Robinson.

He who receives a good turn, should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—[*Charron.*

Methodist Ministers.—In the United States and a part of Canada, there are 1405 travelling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and nearly 4000 local preachers.

The United States' sloop of War WARREN, recently built at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusettes, has been ordered to be prepared for sea with all practicable despatch. Master commandant CHARLES W. MORGAN, has been appointed her Commander.

Doctor Parr once introduced a pupil of his to a lady into whose house he had carried him as a guest, in the following manner. "Allow me, Madam, to introduce to you an old pupil whom I have often flogged, and who is, I assure you all the better for it."

A lawyer of Colmar lately bequeathed 74,000 francs to the Bedlam of that place, stating as a reason, that as he gained his money by madmen his *legacy was but a restitution.*

Canal Toll.—The amount of toll received since the 1st day of October, by the Collector at Albany, is Forty Thousand Dollars.

Great Sport.—We learn that two gentlemen of this city, members of the Caroll's Island Club, shot during Wednesday last, one hundred and four canvass-back ducks. These were all shot on the wing.—[*Balt. Chron.*

A new article of traffic has lately been discovered in Liverpool. Dead bodies have been taken from their graves and shipped in casks on board of vessels bound to Scotland, it is said; for the use of the medical students in Edinburgh.

The Witness in Flatbush Jail.—Two seamen have been confined in the jail at Flatbush, for several months, owing to their inability to give bail to appear as witnesses against Captain Alden, who was so honorably acquitted last week.—The court took their case into consideration, and awarded to each the sum of one hundred dollars as a compensation for their loss of time, &c. remarking, "that although the measures which had been adopted towards them had been required by justice, they should not be sufferers by its operation."

It is said that water-cement lime has been found on the banks of the Potomac, that it is equal in quality to the best Roman cement that has yet been discovered, and at a price not exceeding ten cents per bushel. In the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, this discovery would be productive of the greatest advantage; as it was calculated that this material must be procured from N. York.

A custom-house bond, for the very large sum of $511,000, being for duties on several China cargoes, became due on Saturday, and was promptly paid by an individual merchant of this city, in a single check. This is said to be the largest bond ever paid in this country.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

Among the forthcoming novelties at Covent Garden Theatre, there is a melo-drama under consideration, of which report speaks in high terms of commendation. The story is founded on the *Fire-worshippers*, in Moore's poem of *Lalla Rookh*. It is said to be the production of *La Belle incognita.*

MARRIED,

At the Fulton House in New-York, by the Rev. Mr. KNOX, Mr. JOHN CLARK, of Rushville, N. Y. to Miss OLIVE JACKSON, daughter of the late Col. Giles Jackson, of Berkshire, Mass. and his *twenty-sixth child.* Out of this number, 22 have been married, and most of them now have large families; the eldest daughter was married upwards of 52 years ago.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past:

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	40	48	50
Monday,	47	49	48
Tuesday,	48	58	50
Wednesday,	46	56	57
Thursday,	48	63	69
Friday,	60	67	68

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

2d, Schr. Past Master, Gallup, N. York, in ballast.

8th, Schr. Banker, Crocker, from Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Convoy, Sutton, Ocracock; in ballast. Capt. S. understood from the pilots, that the schooner Collector, which left this port a few days since for W. Indies, went ashore on Teache's Hole Point, the 3d inst. where she lay about 50 hours, then slipped her cables and run ashore abreast of Beacon Island, where she now lies high and dry; the cargo (staves and shingles) will be saved, and the vessel no doubt be got off without damage. Also, schr. Little Charles, Wroten, from W. Indies, with a cargo of rum and mollasses, was cast away on the 4th, outside of Ocracock Bar, on a place called Six Mile Hammock.—The vessel entirely lost—cargo mostly saved, and will be sold on the 15th inst.

DEPARTED.

3d, Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, for Taunton, (Mass.) corn by H. N. Williams.

8th, Schr. Hannah Bartlett, Swift, for Wareham, (Mass.) corn & staves, by I. Fearing.

CLEARED.

2th, Schr. Collector, Chaplain, for St. Barts, staves and shingles by A. Williams.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being duly authorised, now offers for sale all the Real Estate of Doct. *Isaiah Sanborn*, dec'd *as follows:*

One Tract of Land adjoining Nathan Hollowell and others, near Parkville, containing 3057 acres without improvements.

One Tract lying on Perquimans River, adjoining Simeon P. Long and others, containing 180 acres, thirty acres of which has been recently cleared and is in a good state of cultivation, this land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and Cotton, and is of good quality; on it is a good Barn and framed House, 50 feet long with a Stack Chimney.

One other Tract lying on Goodwin's Mill Pond, containing about 60 acres, part of it cleared.—Attached to this tract is a good Cypress Swamp well set with Timber, and

One other Tract of Land containing 50 acres, in Ballahack, adjoining James Moore and others, which is well set with prime timber.

ALSO,

A number of Lots, in the town of Hertford, among them is that well improved lot, where the dec'd formerly lived, containing every necessary building, and in good order.

The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy, and if not disposed of before the 28th day of December next, will be sold, on that day at public sale, in the Town of Hertford.

Alfred Moore.

December 9. 3t

MASONIC NOTICE.

The Officers and members of Eastern Lodge No. 89 are requested to attend a regular meeting to be held at their Lodge Room on Monday the 18th instant at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing their officers for the ensuing year.

By order,

JOS. H. POOL, *Sec'ry.*

Elizabeth City, Dec. 9. 1t

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brig Mary Hart from Tobago.

32 puncheons RUM

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 9.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Boston Masonic Mirror.

MASONIC PROCESSION.

I saw a band of brothers move,
With slow and solemn tread;
Their hearts were join'd by ties of love,
In charity were wed;
And types of light's illumin'd ray
Shone on the path they trod;
And in the midst wide open lay
The gospel of our God.

I ask'd a man of four score years,
Why after them he ran,
He said—and melted into tears—
"They fed the poor old man:"
He said—"I once was sick and sad,
My limbs were racked with pain,
They came—they comforted—& clad—
The old man rose again."

I ask'd a weeping widow, why
She followed those before;
She said—and wiped her weeping eye—
"They came unto my door;
They came when all the world beside
Had turned from me and fled,
They came my wants and woes to hide,
They gave my children bread."

And such, I said, is Masonry;
Virtue and love are twins;
And that bless'd grace of charity,
Hides multitudes of sins;
Freemasonry, like woman's love,
Is taught by private rules;
So deep, that should it public prove,
It would be sport for fools.

MOORISH LADY'S SONG.

Why comes he not? 'tis now
The hour to lovers sweet,
The moonbeam through the orange bough
Falls struggling at my feet,
Soft eve has chased the noon,
The Sultriness of day,
The zephyr shakes the lemon bloom—
Then why is he away?

He said that he would come
When dews began to fall—
It ever was his wont to come
When night had spread her pall.
He dared the stormy lake,
He trod the haunted grove,
He was not one would lightly break
His promise to his love.

Hush! sighing winds be hushed!
I hear his dipping oar,
His frail bark through the ripple brushed,
Can lover venture more?
He dares a jealous lord,
He risks the lance's harms,
And he shall find the wished reward—
I'll clasp him in my arms.

J. A. JONES.

SONNET.

Aye, thou art welcome—heaven's delicious breath! [son leaf,
When woods begin to wear the crimAnd suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief, [death.
And the year smiles as it draws near its
Wind of the Sunny South;—Oh, long delay, [air,—
In the gay woods and in the golden
Like to a good old age, released from care,
Journeying in long serenity, away.
In such a bright late quiet, would that I
Might wear out life, like thee, 'mid bowers and brooks [looks,
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind
And music of kind voices ever nigh;
And, when my last sand twinkled in the glass,
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVE AND GARATITUDE.

The Odd Volume. 12mo. pp. 375. Edinburgh, D. Lizars; Glasgow, T. Ogilvie; and London, G B. Whitaker.

These tales are of various kinds, and also of qualities; several very good, several of less observable merit, and several which, though well told and entertaining in the narrative, rather disappoint you by lame and impotent conclusions. Emily Butler—a domestic incident of considerable interest—is followed by the Mysterious Invalid, from La Motte Foque, and that again by Number-Nip, a more ancient German legend: shorter pieces succeed, of faery humor and pathos; the best of the familiar being, in our opinion, the Miller of Doune, though Dodimus Doolittle is likewise amusing, if it 'made a good end on't' which it does not. Of the melancholy relations, we prefer the Widow's Nuptials, and from it shall take our illustration.

Wilhelm and Isabella are a happy and 'matchless pair,' blessed in union, and with one sweet boy to augment the measure of their love. Unhappily, Count Ruprecht, a cherished friend of both, is unable to repel a wild and overwhelming passion for Isabella. He struggles most strenuously against the dominion of the resistless tyrant; and another friend, Count Berthold, (aware of his state of mind,) steps in to rescue him from the danger in which his ill placed love had involved him and the object of his too ardent affection. By the overturning of the carriage in which Ruprecht and Berthold are leaving the abode of Wilhelm, the former is dreadfully hurt; and, during his illness, confesses his secret to the wife of his friend, and the watchful nurse and soother of his own sick bed. Offended and distressed she commands him to see her no more; and Berthold carries him away on travels for two years, in the hope that he will forget his fatal passion. Isabella is thus left to peace, and to the society of a husband to whom her entire soul is devoted: a year has elapsed, and the story proceeds:—

'In the splendid theatre at Milan, Count Ruprecht heard intelligence which put his soul in tumults. A countrymen, whom he met there, and who was not aware of the interest his tale excited, incidentally mentioned Isabella as the beautiful widow for whose hand all that was noble or estimable in her native town were contending. It was with extreme difficulty that Count Ruprecht could command himself to speak with any degree of calmness, and to listen with apparent composure to the circumstances the gentleman related; by which it appeared, that almost immediately after the friends had left Manheim, Wilhelm also had been called away to the death-bed of an only and favorite sister, who resided in Italy; but there he never arrived.—How he had perished was never ascertained, but too certainly he was lost to his family for ever. Isabella had now been a widow nearly a year, but her grief was unabated. She lived in total solitude, and devoted herself entirely to the care of her blooming boy. Almost stupified with this intelligence, it was with some difficulty that Count Ruprecht made his way to his friend, who was on the other side of the theatre. Count Berthold was surprised and alarmed at his agitated manner, but a motion from him entreating silence, was attended to, and they instantly proceeded to their hotel. On reaching their apartment, Count Ruprecht pressed his friend in his arms, exclaiming, 'She is mine! she is mine!' 'Explain yourself, for Heaven's sake,' said his friend. 'She is free!—Isabella is mine!' A considerable time elapsed before Count Berthold could obtain any thing but broken acclamations of rapture; but at length he discovered the cause of all this ecstacy, and he heard it with mingled sensations. He felt deep regret for the untimely fate of Wilhelm, thus suddenly torn from life and happiness; and he could not reflect without a pang on the agonies of the attached wife, bereaved of him who was her best supporter and guide. These thoughts also saddened, momentarily, the mind of Count Ruprecht; but in spite of his better feelings, joy predominated, and he drew a vivid picture of the bliss he would feel when restored to the society of his beloved Isabella. Count Berthold had many misgivings on this subject. He knew intimately the steadiness of her character, and the strength of her affection for her husband, and he doubted much whether she could ever feel a second attachment. However, the attempt must be made, & compassionating the impatience and anxiety of his friend, he hastened their arrangements, and by break of day they were travelling rapidly homewards. As they gradually approached their destination, the hopes of Count Ruprecht became less strong. All the fears and timidity attendant on a true passion assailed him, and he so magnified the virtues of Isabella, and his own unworthiness to possess such a treasure, that by the time they reached Manheim, he was in a state of despair. This was increased on finding that Isabella invariably denied access to every one—that their request to be permitted to pay their respects to her was refused, and with a gentle firmness which deprived them of every hope.—The solicitations of Count Ruprecht, at first distantly respectful, gradually assumed the tone of ardent passion, the only effect of which was a command from Isabella not to disturb her sorrows and embitter her existence by an affection which she could not return, and to which she was resolved never to listen.'

The devoted lover has now no enjoyment on earth but in nightly concealing himself in the garden of Isabella, and indulging in the secret delight of sometimes seeing her move and hearing her voice. His health was gradually declining, when at last accident befriended him: one night, the mansion of his adored mistress was suddenly involved in flames, and Ruprecht, at the risk of his own life, saves that of the son of Isabella—gratitude, consequently, obtains for him that sacrifice which no other feeling could prompt.

'The meeting between Isabella & the Count was affecting in the extreme. Her lively gratitude was equalled only by his joy at having been the means of preserving to her the sole consolation of her widowed heart. Every caress which she bestowed on her boy imparted to him the purest satisfaction; for he felt that to him she was indebted for her happiness, and to promote the happiness of Isabella was a blessing he would have purchased with life itself. On examination, it was found that the arm which was broken was also dreadfully burnt. The good Dr. Achenwahl looked very grave, ordered every application likely to give him relief, and remained with him. By night the fever rose to an alarming height, and the wounded arm resumed such an appearance as convinced the worthy doctor that amputation was necessary to save his life. This he communicated to Isabella and Count Berthold, and begged that the latter would prepare his friend to submit instantly to the operation. He was by no means sanguine that even this would save him, but it was his only chance for life, and he requested Count Berthold to hasten to him, while he made the necessary preparations. Count Berthold repaired to the apartment of his friend, leaving Isabella alone to indulge her grief. Her tears fell fast as she thought of what was likely to be the fate of the youthful and ardent Count, drawn on him by his love for her:—a passion which to him had produced only evil, and which would probably end in death! After a short absence, Count Berthold returned. In hurried accents, he told Isabella that his unhappy friend would not consent to the operation, and that he entreated to see her, while yet he was sensible to the blessing of her presence. Isabella hastened to him. At sight of his loved idol, his eyes, already lighted by fever, shone with a double brilliancy, and the paleness of his cheek gave way to a hectic glow. She approached him, and gently taking his burning hand in hers, said in a tremulous voice. 'Ah! Count, what is this I hear? you refuse to preserve your life. You wish, then, to pierce me with grief, to embitter my future days, to poison the happiness I feel at the preservation of my child, by the recollection that it was purchased by the life of a dear friend.' The count looked on her, but spoke not. Isabella covered her face with her hands, and wept bitterly.

At length she resumed her entreaties, but in a voice broken with sobs. 'Must I then implore you in vain? will you not deign to listen to my entreaties? ah, count will *you* add to my afflictions?' 'Isabella,' replied the count, 'I feel that my last hour is fast approaching, and I hail it with joy. That I have loved you, you know; but *how* loved, your generous heart and mild nature cannot comprehend. Since I may not *live* for you, at least deny me not the happiness of *dying* for you.' The agitation of Isabella increased. She trembled, and endeavored to speak, but the words died away on her pale lips. At length, by a violent effort, she suppressed, in part, her emotion, and said, in faltering accents, 'No, count, you must not die—you must *live* for me'—and rushed from the apartment. But although Isabella deprived Count Ruprecht of her presence, she could not take from him the sweet hope which had sprung up in his heart. Life now became dear to him, and with unshrinking fortitude and an unaltered countenance, he submitted to the painful operation, and a few weeks saw him restored to tranquility and strength. In proportion, however, as the health of the count improved, that of Isabella declined. Hers was a heart which could love but once. In yielding to the count, she made a sacrifice to gratitude, and that it *was* a sacrifice, her pale cheek and languid step but too plainly testified. With true generosity, however, she endeavored to conceal her extreme reluctance to their union, and did not oppose the preparations for the marriage, which, with all the ardor of a lover the count hurried on. Her obvious indisposition she attributed to the agony she had so lately endured, and she even forced a faint smile when the count drew vivid pictures of the happiness which awaited them. The time fixed for their union was fast approaching, and yet, strange to say, the count was not happy. He was at times wildly gay, but these feelings were often succeeded by fits of gloomy abstraction during which he shunned all converse, and burying himself in the neighboring forests, he would spend days in its darkest recesses. Count Berthold at length drew from him his secret. He acknowledged he was unhappy—that the most gloomy forebodings filled his mind. He felt that he had erred—he knew that he had merited and would receive punishment—he feared to involve the innocent Isabella in his sufferings, and yet he could not resolve to resign her. He was haunted continually by a dread of some disaster, of some fatal event which would snatch her from him.—The few days preceding that fixed for the marriage were passed by the count in indescribable misery; but on the morning of the nuptial day he had disappeared. Isabella, dreading every moment some fatal intelligence sat the image of consternation—while Count Berthold, after despatching people in every direction, hurried to the forest, and in one of its most savage spots found the object of their search, in a state of mind bordering on destraction. His diseased imagination represented to him that the period of his punishment was now arrived, and that some fatal catastrophe was about o take place With great difficulty did Count Berthold prevail on him to return to the house, where the joyful exclamation of Isabella on seeing him dissipated half his fears, and in another hour she was saluted a bride.'

(To be continued.)

From Coleridge's "Six Months in the West Indies."

NEGRO CHILDREN.

In the changeable climate of Britian, where infants must be wrapped up in frocks and mantles and capes and shoes, we have no notion of the vigorous precocity of life which is so common in the West Indies; there the punchy little Indian Bacchus stands up like a man in twelve months, and, instead of the unmindful vacancy of our babies, stares at you with the good impudent assurance which Raffael put into the eyes of his child. They dance together in rings amidst their fathers and mothers, who may be working in the farm-court, and throw trash at each other, as Eaton boys do chesnuts or snow-balls. One naked urchin ran full butt behind me, thrust his curly pate through my legs and looked up in my face with irresistible impertinence. I believe I should have licked the scoundrel, if he had pushed me into the pond, which he was near doing. The nursery is a capital sight. It is a large open room, with the floor covered with wooden trays, and in each tray a naked niggerling. There they are, from the atom born to-day, up to eight or nine months of age, from the small black pudding up to a respectable sucking pig. Such screaming, mewling, and grinning! The venerable nurse sits placidly in the middle, and administers pap to the young gentlemen, when they seem to squall from hunger. They stuff children and turkies in the same way, by placing the victim on its back in their lap, inserting a lump of the food in the mouth, and then seeing it well down with the thumb and forefinger.

From the Warren [R. I.] Star.

Presidential Snuff.—When President Adams passed through this town, on his way to N. York, an incident occurred which we think might be interesting to snuff-takers in the region round about us. It so happened, (from what cause it is impossible for us to divine,) that the Rappee in his box run low about the time he honored our village with his presence; the replenishing it was a necessary consequence and followed of course; the President purchased a penny's worth of snuff, and the news flew like wild-fire; boxes of all sizes and descriptions poured in to be filled from the same jar; old and young flew to the spot to gaze upon the vessel that had contained powder fit to tickle the nose of John Quincy Adams, and before the sun went down, every particle of that odoriferous compound was in the heads of our patriotic citizens, who sneezed national salutes until the Revenue Cutter had borne him far away.

Anecdote.—A young gentleman in the western country not long since who was in the courting line, had been paying his addresses to the daughter of a respectable farmer in his neighborhood. The young lady had several sisters, who esteemed him as highly as she did; and who were brim full of good humor and mischief. One evening after it was dark the young lady's sisters, while she kept him in chit chat, went to his horse, which was hitched at the gate, ungirted the saddle, attached a rope to the crupper, and tied it to the gate post. After they returned his favorite pretended to have some particular business on hand, and requested him to excuse her, and return home that evening, stating that she should be extremely happy to enjoy his company and conversation some other evening—He readily complied, being now nearly out of talk. The ladies out of respect to him accompanied him to the gate, one having hold of each arm. He mounted his steed, the ladies holding his horse and stirrup, and after the usual ceremonies of parting were over, he applied the spur, and the noble animal giving a sudden spring, down came our hero and the saddle, and away went the horse and ladies, leaving him to gather himself and saddle up and dodge off.

Phrenology.—A gentleman arrived in this city from Jamaica, on his way to Scotland, and among his baggage deposited at the public stores, was a parcel endorsed *Lignum fossil*, intended for a medical museum. The appraisers looked at it, chipped and scraped it, but still it had the appearance of a lump of pitch or asphaltas; finally, they reported it to the collector as an article not dutiable and not nameable. The collector, who is very inquisitive in these matters, ordered the aforesaid article to be brought in his presence, and after viewing it with spectacles, after all the deputies, clerks, tide waiters, &c. &c. had a long peep he commenced making incisions rather deep, when, laying bare part of the covering, the article turned out to be *a negro's head*, preserved in pitch, and to be sent to Glasgow as a curiosity. Of course the article not being durable, the gentleman walked off with his head under his arm.

[*N. Y. Eve*

A Riddle.—A gentleman who was paying his addresses to a lady, at length summoned up sufficient courage to ask if they were agreeable to her, and whether he might flatter himself with a chance of ultimate success?—The lady replied '*Strip*,' telling the gentleman to transpose the letters so as to form out of them another word, which word was her answer! The reader who can find out the word, need never fear being *nonplussed* by a lady; those who cannot, must either wait till they overcome the difficulty, or may give up all thoughts of wooing.

Perhaps 'persist' is the cabalistical word, for we all know that perseverance is a virtue. 'A faint heart never won a fair lady.'

AGUE IN THE BREAST.—*To married Ladies.*—A lady who has often experienced the assuaging effects of the following salve, and has frequently contributed to the relief of her suffering neighbors by its application, wishes to extend the benefits of it as far, if possible, as the agonies of a swelled or gathered breast may be felt; and for that purpose requests us to insert the recipe in the Spectator. We take pleasure in giving our aid to the accomplishment of her benevolent purpose, and add our testimony (from experience in [one of] our own families) to the great value of the composition. We have repeatedly known it cure, and to prevent, the distressing complaint—and *never* knew it to fail.

A plaister for a Broken Breast—Take half a pound of mutton tallow, four ounces of beeswax, and rosin sufficient so as not to make it too hard; melt them together; add a gill of good spirits; let it simmer over a gentle fire until the spirits are evaporated. Spread it on soft leather (or strong linen) so as to cover the breast, with a hole for the nipple.—[*Edwardsville Spectator.*

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Dec. 5

The President of the United States transmitted this day to both Houses of Congress the following Message:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union in both Houses of Congress at this time occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favored in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquility within, our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth, and national resources; and, whatever differences of opinion exist among us, with regard to the mode and the means by which we shall turn the beneficence of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit, animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

Of the subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress at their last Session, some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partly matured, will recur to your attention, without needing a renewal of notice from me. The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature as signified by the laws then and heretofore enacted.

In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, however, in several important instances, by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of the legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable.

By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred cotemporaneously with the commencement of the last Session of Congress, the United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady, and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no power on earth, however absolute, is exempt, that monarch, from his youth, had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interest of his own government would best be promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with this republic, as those of his people would be advanced by a liberal commercial intercourse with our country. A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him and the Government of the United States, upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his demise, and contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the other governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognizing the independence of our southern neighbors, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the Emperor Nicholas, & the United States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he merited, the entire confidence of his new sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning Emperor towards the United States are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which, founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

Our relations of commerce and navigation with France are, by the operation of the Convention of the 24th of June, 1822, with that nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced, by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity, which the United States have constantly rendered to all the nations of the earth, as the rule of commercial intercourse which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interest of both parties, the United States, in the negotiation of that Convention, earnestly contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries.

Unable to obtain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination, so far as was found attainable, it was agreed that at the expiration of two years from the 1st Oct. 1822, when the Convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the Convention itself must terminate, those duties should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the Convention itself should continue in force. By the effect of this stipulation, three-fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports, have already been removed; and on the 1st of next October, should the Convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued. French vessels, laden with French produce, will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of charges, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been, on both sides, encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the United States. It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that the claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow-citizens, and which have been so long and so earnestly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at your last meeting; but their condition remains unaltered.

With the government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative acts on both sides. The act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, abolished all discriminating duties of Impost and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the United States, upon the assurance given by the Government of the Netherlands, that all such duties, operating against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in that Kingdom, had been abolished. These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was resumed by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent. in the shape of a return of duties to their national vessels, and in which those of the United States are not permitted to participate. By the act of Congress of the 7th January, 1824, all discriminating duties in the United States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands, so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the United States, in the Netherlands. But the same act provides that in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in any of the foreign countries referred to therein, the suspension of discriminating duties in favor of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, should revive and be in full force with regard to that nation.

In the correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands upon this subject, they have contended that the favor shown to their own shipping by this bounty upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as a discriminating duty.—But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects. Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been granted consistently with good faith. Yet, as the act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, has not expressly authorized the Executive authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties by a foreign Government to the disadvantage of the United States, and as the retaliatory measure on our part, however just and necessary, may tend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert to which we invite all commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own, I have thought it more consistent with the spirit of our institutions to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature to decide what measure the emergency may require, than abruptly, by proclamation, to carry into effect the minatory provision of the act of 1824.

During the last session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, were negotiated and signed at this place with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the Federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These Treaties then received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent to their ratification. They were accordingly ratified on the part of the United States, and, during the recess of Congress, have been also ratified by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamations, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These Treaties have established between the contracting parties the principles of equality and reciprocity in their broadest and most liberal extent: Each party admitting the vessels of the other into its ports, laden with cargoes the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own.—They have further stipulated, that the parties shall hereafter grant no favor of navigation or commerce to any other nation, which shall not, upon the same terms, be granted to each other; and that neither party will impose upon articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is, in the Convention with Denmark, an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that Kingdom in the Arctic Seas, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies.

In the course of the last summer, the term to which our last Commercial Treaty with Sweden was limited, has expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and is believed to be desirable on the part of the United States. It has been proposed by the King of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of renewal, the expired Treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

With Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed, their condition has not materially varied since the last session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our commercial intercourse with the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain in America. Negociations of the highest importance to our common interests have been for several years in discussion between the two Governments; and on the part of the U. States have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candor and conciliation.—Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the Conventions of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, mediated by the late Emperor Alexander, had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims which the Government of the U. States, in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens, was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the British Colonies in America, it has been hitherto found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both. The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature cultivated by human industry, had constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the United States and British America, insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by Great Britain, upon a principle heretofore practised upon by the colonizing nations of Europe, of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monopoly to herself. After the termination of the late war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British Government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negociation of the Convention of 1815. The trade was then carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the act of Congress concerning navigation, of 1818, and the supplemental act of 1820, met the interdict by a corresponding measure on the part of the U. States. These measures, not of retaliation, but of necessary self-defence, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain colonial ports to the vessels of the U. States, coming directly from them, and to the importation from them of certain articles of our produce, burdened with heavy duties, & excluding some of the most valuable articles of our exports. The U. States opened their ports to British vessels from the Colonies, upon terms as exactly corresponding with those of the Act of Parliament, as, in the relative position of the parties, could be made. And a negociation was commenced by mutual consent, with the hope, on our part, that a reciprocal spirit of accommodation and the common sentiment of the importance of the trade to the interests of the inhabitants of the two countries, between whom it must be carried on, would ultimately bring the parties to a compromise, with which both might be satisfied. With this view, the Government of the United States had determined to sacrifice something of that entire reciprocity which in all commercial arrangements with Foreign Powers they are entitled to demand, and to acquiesce in some inequalities disadvantageous to ourselves, rather than to forego the benefit of a final and permanent adjustment of this interest, to the satisfaction of Great Britain herself.—The negociation, repeatedly suspended by accidental circumstances, was, however, by mutual agreement and express assent, considered as pending, and to be speedily resumed. In the mean time another act of Parliament, so doubtful & ambiguous in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the Colonies who were to carry it into execution opens again certain Colonial ports, upon new conditions and terms, with a threat to close them against any Nation which may not accept those terms, as prescribed by the British Government. This act passed in July, 1825, not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced, was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last session. With the knowledge that a negociation upon the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to await the result of the negociation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms the import of which was not clear, and which the British authorities themselves, in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

Immediately after the close of the last session of Congress, one of our most distinguished citizens was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon this arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an Order of the British Council, excluding, from and after the first of December now current, the vessels of the U. States from all the Colonial British ports, excepting those immediately bordering upon our Territories. In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that, according to the ancient maxims of policy of European nations having colonies, their trade is an exclusive possession of the mother country. That all participation in it by other nations, is a boon or favor not forming a subject of negociation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the colony. That the British Government, therefore, declines negociating concerning it; and that, as the U. States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament, of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the U. S. even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.

We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have enjoyed with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favor received; that, under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent. We have seen every other nation, holding Colonies, negociate with other nations, and grant them, freely admission to the Colonies by Treaty; and, so far are the other colonizing nations of Europe now from refusing to negociate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by Treaty. The refusal, however, of Great Britain to negociate, leaves to the U. States no other alternative than that of regulating, or interdicting, altogether, the trade on their part, according as either measure may affect the interests of our own country; and, with that exclusive object, I would recommend the whole subject to your calm and candid deliberations.

It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion between the two Governments. Our Northeastern and Northwestern boundaries are still unadjusted. The Commissioners under the 7th article, of the Treaty of Ghent have nearly come to the close of their labors; nor can we renounce the expectation, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their Report to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both parties.—The Commission for liquidating the claims for indemnity for slaves carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting, with doubtful prospects of success. Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two Governments, the result of which, we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will, ultimately, meet a return, not of favors, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

With the American Governments of this hemisphere we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, and between their nations and ours that commercial interchange of which mutual benefit is the source, and mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquility, though occasionally menaced by the agitations which civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

The Congress of Ministers from several of these nations which assembled at Panama, after a short session there, adjourned to meet again, at a more favorable season, in the neighborhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus, and the impediments of the season, which delayed the departure of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress.—There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to affect injuriously the interests of the U. States, or to require the disposition of our Ministers, as they were present. The absence has, indeed, deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise and authentic information of the [illegible] which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the U. States of being represented at the Congress. The surviving member of the Mission, appointed during your last session, has accordingly proceeded to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nominated to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, has, in the course of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the U. S. of that Confederacy, which will also be laid before the Senate, for their advice with regard to its ratification.

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospects of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention, is, that they are less exuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestics manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is also highly gratifying to perceive, that the deficiency in the revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of the last year's estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, was five millions two hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-three cents. The receipts from that time to the 30th September last, were nineteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. The receipts of the current quarter, estimated at six millions of dollars, yield, with the sums already received, a revenue of about twenty-five millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to eighteen millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year, amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1827, over that of the first of January last. Instead of five millions two hundred thousand, there will be six millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The amount of duties secured on merchandize imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at twenty-one millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, & the amount that will probably accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at four millions two hundred and fifty thousand, making for the whole year twenty-five millions and a half, from which the drawbacks being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about twenty millions four hundred thousand dollars, which,

with the sums to be received from the proceeds of Public Lands, the Bank Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about twenty-three millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the Public Debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 3d March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the first of January next, it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of the ten millions seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection that even in the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitudes of a decline. To produce these alternations of fulness and exhaustion, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign Governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1813, which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been, and are now, redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from & after the close of the ensuing year. They constitute a mass of thirty-one millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per cent. more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount, fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent. but to be, as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828, there is scarcely a doubt, that the remaining sixteen millions might, within a few months, be discharged by a loan at not exceeding five per cent. redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830. By this operation, a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years, may be greatly facilitated, if not wholly accomplished.

By an act of Congress of 3d March 1825, a loan, for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock, was authorised, at an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But, at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful.—At the last Session of Congress, the condition of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change so soon afterwards occurred, that, had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stocks, or a loan at five per cent. it is morally certain that it might have been effected, and with it a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

With regard to the collection of Revenue of Impost, certain occurrences have, within the last year, been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all our other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the community, than by the rigors of a jealous precaution, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the Collection Laws, a close adherence to which would have caused inconvenience and expense to them, had long become habitual; and indulgences had been extended universally, because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provision may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of unguarded security.

From the reports herewith communicated of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered the present condition and administration of our Military establishment on the land and on the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone no change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that from a difference of opinion between the late President of the U. States and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the U. S. it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Colonel has been appointed to command one of the Regiments of Artillery. A supplementary or explanatory act of the Legislature appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity, and discipline.—That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendence, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a republican army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having indeed relations to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace: The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress, and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion: The distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the Revolutionary War: The maintenance of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes: And the internal improvements, and surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the last three sessions of Congress have engaged so much of their attention, and may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

By the act of the 30th of April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail—the surveys, plans, and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of this act, a Board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously & constantly occupied in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labors were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates in detail of the expense of execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared that, having maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable.

At the last session of Congress, before the Board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second report, containing a general plan, and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals, closed the session with a report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers, might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress at their present session. That expected report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

Under the resolution of Congress, authorising the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present session—a Board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia has been convened, whose report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War. The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence with the Governors of the several States and Territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and upon the improvements of which it is susceptible. The report of the Board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two-fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the Army. A million and a half, in the form of pensions, goes as a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come. The appropriations to indemnify those unfortunate remnants of another race, unable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, tho' swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalents, in profitable value; or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one-half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burden of its expenses and charges was weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the act of 29th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the *gradual increase of the Navy*.—At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation the last two years for building ten Sloops of War, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line-of-battle Ships, twenty Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion; which, with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores: Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 29th April, 1816, was the first development. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country for an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these Confederated States, to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great Naval power. That which they propose to accomplish in eight years; is rather to be considered as the measure of their means than the limitation of their design. They looked forward for a term of years sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors, to fill up the canvass of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line, and frigates, which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed.—The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more generally satisfaction to the People of the Union, than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use; in the construction of docks, or in laying the foundations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress either of those measures may appear to claim the preference.

Of the small portions of this Navy engaged in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament, to cruise on the Eastern Coast of South America. In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country advantageously known to foreign nations, have honorably employed multitudes of our seamen in the service of their country, and have enured numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood & of nautical experience and skill. The piracies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But, in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and but for the continual presence of the squadron, would probably have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval Officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades, and to neutral navigation, have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our own Commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly disposition towards the U. S. constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, & the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the U. States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent despatches of the Commanders of our several squadrons are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A Report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty thousand dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeds one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year has swollen from forty-five thousand to nearly eighty thousand dollars. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about two hundred & sixty thousand miles, have been made, and for seventy thousand miles, annually, on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue within the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government was removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has outstripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

By the treaties with France and Spain, respectfully ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the U. States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of other nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles: but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted.—The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provision for the speedy settlement of these claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of 20th May last to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site in the county of Alexandria for a county jail; both of which objects have been effected. The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and is in such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of maturing, at the present session, a system for the regulation and government of the penitentiary, and of defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in this edifice.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other.—Since your last meeting at this place, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; and on that day, when every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was tuned to congratulation, amid the blessings of Freedom and Independence, which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that penned the ever memorable Declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and the day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory! Then, glancing through the same lapse of time, in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fullness and vigor of youth in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration, to Heaven of blessing upon their country; may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington-Dec 5, 1825.

Remains of Com. Perry.

"And the muffled drum rolled on [illegible]
Warriors with stately step were there
On every arm was the black Crape bound
Every carbine was turned to the ground
Solemn the sound of their measured tread
As silent & slow they followed the dead.

On Monday the 4th inst. the interesting ceremony of the interment of the remains of Com. Perry took place at Newport. Minute guns were fired during the time the remains were conveyed from the Lexington to the shore. On landing the corpse, it was placed in a handsome and magnificent car, hung with [illegible] ing, and drawn to the grave by six white horses, appropriately ornamented with waving plumes. The procession was the largest ever collected in the city, and proceeded with solemn music, the tolling of bells, and discharges of artillery, to the burial place, where the funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, and a volley discharged over the grave of the deceased. The officers who attended as bearers on the occasion were Com. Chauncey, Capt. Creighton, Capt. Crane, Capt. Shubrick, Capt. Turner and Capt. Kearney.

Of the survivors of the glorious battle of Lake Erie, there were present Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, Surgeon of the fleet, Capt. D. Turner, Lieut. W. V. Taylor, and Thos. Breeze, Purser, all of Newport and now of the Navy.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1826

A large portion of our paper is occupied this week by the Message of the President of the United States. This is, as usual, an important State Paper, embracing in a concise and perspicuous manner, a true history of the affairs of our nation, at home and abroad. We regret to learn from it, however, that there is little or no prospect of an adjustment of the differences with great Britain respecting the trade, to her West India Colonies, which was interdicted from and after the first of this month, by an Order in Council. The President says "that the British Government declines negociating concerning it; and that, as the U. States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations." This will be rather disagreeable intelligence to the dealers in lumber in this section of country, who have been in the habit of shipping that article to the British Islands.

Launch.—A new schooner of about eighty-five tons burthen, to be called the ALPHEUS, will be launched from the ship yard of Mr. Alpheus Fobes, jr. on Saturday next, the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Europe.—There has been several arrivals lately from Europe, but they bring no news of importance. The papers contain accounts of some advantages gained by the Russians over the Persians. The probability from present appearances is, that the war between those powers will last but a short time. The demand for Cotton had been exceedingly limited. The recent imports of Indian Corn met a ready sale at 5s. 6d. per bushel.

It is said that a motion will be made to suspend the passing of the sentence on the persons lately tried and found guilty of conspiracy by the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York, until the February term of the Supreme Court, when a motion will be made for a new trial.

John Tyler, Esq. was on the 9th inst. unanimously re-elected by the Legislature of Virginia, Governor of that Commonwealth, for the ensuing 12 months.

The Hon. *William Smith* has been elected by the Legislature of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the U. States, occasioned by the death of Mr. Gaillard. The vote was for Judge Smith 83, for Judge Huger 81.

The National Journal speaking of the Presidents Message and our fiscal concerns in the various Departments of the Executive, says—

"The reduced importation of foreign goods, owing to the distressed situation of Great Britain, has necessarily produced a diminished return to the Treasury; in consequence of which the net revenue of the present year will not quite equal the last, & the receipts of the next year will fall short of those of the present. The diminution, however, to a certain extent, is attributed to the flourishing condition of some of our manufactures, and so far the equivalent is more than equal to the loss. During the year, more than 11 millions have been applied to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, and above 7 millions to to the reduction of the capital of the debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, was $5,201,650 43. The receipts of the year are stated at about $25,500,000; and the expenditures of about one million less; so that on the 1st of January next, the balance in the Treasury will be $6,400,000. On the 3d of March, 1817, the public debt amounted to $123,500,000: on the 1st of January next, it will be short of $74,000,000; making a reduction of fifty millions of the principal in the ten years besides the payment of interest. There will become due, in little more than twelve months to come, thirty-one millions of debt, all bearing an interest of six per cent. twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable.—Leaving 15 millions at this interest, but to be, as far as practicable, paid off in 1827 and 1828, it is suggested that the remaining 16 millions might be borrowed at an interest of 5 per cent. redeemable in 1829 and 1830, by which a saving would be made to the country of near half a million of dollars, and the payment of the whole 31 millions made easy. The laxity of our collection laws in the custom house department, which has led to recent abuses, is referred to, and suggested to the consideration of Congress.

"Under the Department of War, the labors of the corps employed, under a former act of Congress, in making surveys, plans and estimates of the routes for roads and canals, are noticed; and it is stated that the surveys, plans and estimates, will be laid before Congress. Allusion is made to the progress of the surveys relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Five millions out of the estimates of this year, are referrable to the expenditures of the War Department, including Pensions, Internal Improvements, Indian Relations &c.

"The Navy estimates embraces an expenditure of three millions; and our present naval force is twelve line of battle ships, twenty frigates, and sloops of war in proportion.

"The report from the Post-Master-General, is an able & satisfactory document. In the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, the revenue of that office exceeded the expenditure more than 45,000 dollars. For the year ending the 30th June last, the excess of the receipts over the expenditures is nearly 80,000 dollars. During this period, contracts have been made for the transportation of the mail in stages for about 260,000 miles; and for 70,000 miles annually on horse back; and 714 new post-offices have been established within the year. Thus has this department been converted from an annual drain upon the public treasury, to a fruitful source of profit and increasing utility.

"The residue of the Message has reference to the adjustment of land titles in Florida and Louisiana; and the progress which has been made in the erection of a Penitentiary in this District; and it is suggested that a system of Penitentiary Government, and a definition of the crimes to be punished under this system, be adopted at the present session.

"This interesting document concludes with a beautiful allusion to the striking and never-to-be-forgotten incidents which marked, and have rendered illustrious, the last anniversary of the day when our independence was declared."

Extract of a letter from Washington December 4.

"I learn, from an authentic source, that the Correspondence respecting the West India Trade has been rather warm, between our *Minister* and the British Government. I conceived this might be of some interest to you, as probably these *warm* letters will not appear at present."

[*Enquirer.*

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives yesterday, was a memorial of the woollen manufacturers, of Providence and its vicinity, by *Mr.* PEARCE. The memorial asks "that the duty upon imported woollens be assessed upon the square yard, as upon cotton Cloth, at a minimum valuation, and that a duty be imposed upon the same when sold by public auction.

[*Nat Jour.*

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS...2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, both houses of Congress formed a quorum for the transaction of business. About 170 Representatives were in their seats on the calling of the roll. Between 30 and 40 members of the Senate were also in their seats when the Vice President took the Chair. The business in the Senate consisted of the adoption of resolutions to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a mark of respect for the memories of the late *Nicholas Van Dyke*, Senator from Delaware, and *Joseph M'Ilvaine*, Senator from New-Jersey, both deceased since the last session. The other business in both Houses was merely formal, consisting of the sending of messages to an fro, the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the U. States, and the usual order relative to newspapers.

In the Senate, Mr. *Hayne*, of South Carolina, gave notice that he should, on Wednesday, move the Senate to take up the Bankrupt Bill.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, *Mr. Smith*, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President of the U. States, reported, that the Committee had performed the duties of their appointment, and that the President would make a communication in writing to the two houses of Congress at 12 o'clock. At the time appointed, the private Secretary of the President, came in, and delivered the communication, which was read, and 3000 copies of the message, and 1500 copies of the documents accompanying it, ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by *Mr. Lathrop*, that two Chaplains, of different denominations be appointed by Congress the present session, one by each house, who shall interchange weekly, which was agreed to. The President's message with accompanying documents was received at 12 o'clock, read, and referred to a committee of the whole House, and 6000 copies thereof ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, *Mr. Hayne* obtained leave to introduce the Bankrupt Bill. The Bill was then read a first time. A resolution was offered by Mr. *Barton*, of Missouri, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate certain information therein specified in relation to the number of land claims in Missouri and Arkansas upon which patents are withheld. The Senate resolved to proceed to the election of a Chaplain on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the various subjects in the President's Message were, on motion of Mr. *Lathrop*, of Massachusetts, referred to various Standing and Select Committees. It was resolved that the House would proceed at 12 o'clock to-morrow to the election of Chaplain. Mr. *Little*, of Maryland, laid on the table a resolution on the subject of the apportionment of representation under the fifth enumeration of the people of the United States.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. *Hayne*, *Berrien*, *Smith* of Maryland; *Silsbee*, *Van Buren*, *Johnson*, of Kentucky, and *Sanford*. Notice was given by Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, that he would to-day ask leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. *Chambers*, of Maryland, relative to a new mode of appointing the Standing Committees of the Senate.

Judge *Smith*, of South Carolina, elected to the Senate by the Legislature of S. C. in the room of *Mr. Harper*, appeared and took his seat.

In the House, yesterday, the Rev *Mr. Post* was elected Chaplain, on the first ballot. A number of petitions were presented, and a variety of resolutions were submitted and referred, mostly on the subject of post routes & pensions. *Mr. Pearce* presented one, referring it to the Committee on *Manufactures*, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on imported wool. On motion of *Mr. Cook*, the subject of classing the Public Lands preparatory to a sale, and of extinguishing the debt due for Public Lands, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The subject of an appropriation to complete the road from *Memphis* to Little Rock, was also referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, on motion of *Mr. Conway*.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. *Ryland* was elected Chaplain for the present Session. Some discussion took place on the resolutions offered on the preceding day by Mr. *Chambers*, of Maryland, in relation to the appointment of the Standing Committees, which resulted in the adoption of a modified resolution suggested to the original mover by Mr. *Van Buren*.

In the House, several communications were received and laid on the table. A Message from the President enclosed a communication from the Commissioners on the Public Buildings, from which it appears that, during the present year, the expenditures have been as follows: On the Capitol and grounds, $70,045 03; President's square, $3,552 91; on the Penitentiary, $7,166 93; on Washington Jail, $3,550 47; on Alexandria Jail, $500; on the foot ways between the Capitol and Executive offices, $1,278 46; and on fire engines and hose, $169 14; Another message covered a communication from the War Department, in reply to a resolution of the House on the subject of donations made by the Indian tribes to commissioners of the United States. A third message conveyed a report from the Superintendent of the Lead Mines in Illinois and Missouri, which contained some interesting facts, an abstract of which will be found in our report. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, containing the information asked for at the last Session, as to the officers and crew on board the ketch Intrepid when the attack was made on the frigate Philadelphia. A communication was received from the Comptroller giving a list of the unsettled balances which have been outstanding on the books of the Treasury for more than three years previous to the 30th of September last. A bill was reported by Mr. *M'Lane* of Delaware, making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary pensions, &c. and a private bill for the relief of Warner Wing was reported by *Mr.* Vinton, from the Committee on Public Lands, &c. several resolutions were offered, one of which referred it to the Committee on Public Lands to report on the expediency of allowing purchasers of public lands who had paid part of their purchase money, and had forfeited it, the right to settle on other public lands to the amount paid, at the minimum price.

Both Houses adjourned till *Monday*.

Selected Summary.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of the Senate of the United States, arrived at New-York, on the evening of the 5th inst. in the packet ship York, from Liverpool.

The executive of Virginia has offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Mr. Sceva Thayer, of Petersburg.

The Alexandria Phenix says, that it is more than probable that Mr. P. P. Barbour will take the place of Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the U. States.

A simple improvement has been made in churns. A new dasher, without holes, is placed about four inches above the other, which by forcing the cream down, produces a much greater agitation, and is said to save a great deal of time in the process of making butter.

Among legal objections as to forms, there is one on the subject of which many of the legal fraternity appear to be uninstructed. Not long since an attempt was made to invalidate an indenture; because though perfect in all parts the paper on which it was written was not cut in at the top.—Judge Burrough desired to look at the deed, and taking his scissors from his pocket, he quietly zig-gagged it, and returned it to the *profound* lawyer by whom the quibble had been started—as a valid instrument.

[*English Paper.*

The following toast was given at the late Cattle Show dinner in Concord—*Old Bachelors and Old Maids;* a cold set—may they be toasted till they are melted together."

It appears, on a casual view of the world, as if there were a great number of souls originally made and destined for human bodies, but that in the distribution some got three or four, and some none at all.

There are braying men in the world as well as braying asses; for what's loud and senseless talking, huffing and swearing, any other than a more fashionable way of braying.

It was through the influence of William Bude, one of the most celebrated scavans of the sixteenth century, that Francis I. established the Royal College of France. Such was the love of Bude for study, that on the day of his nuptials he was occupied in his library till midnight, and until his friends went to acquaint him that his better half was in waiting. It was this same bookworm who coolly answered his servant when told by him that the house was on fire—"Tell my wife; you know very well I never meddle in affairs of the household."

A clergyman chose for his text, the following words: "*Which of you will go up with me to Ramoth Gilead?*" Then pausing, he again and again repeated the words, when a gallant tar started from his seat, and looking around with an eye full of indignation, he exclaimed; "Will *none* of you go with the worthy gentleman?—Then shiver my timbers, but I will go myself!"

On the fashion of Ladies carrying their Watches in their Pockets.

Among our fashionable bands,
No wonder now if TIME should linger—
Allow'd to place his TWO rude HANDS,
Where others dare not lay a FINGER.

On Saturday last, the *Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman*, of Salisbury, was elected Principal of the Raleigh Academy, in the place of the *Rev. Dr. Wm. M'Pheeters*, resigned. Mr. Freeman will enter upon the duties of his appointment on the first Monday of January, at which time the next session of the Academy commences.—[*Ral. Star.*

Mr. Adams bequeathed to his son Mr. John Q. his mansion house and valuable papers. He gave to the town of Quincy a valuable lot of land, estimated at $10,000, to erect a granite house for the church of which he was a member for 60 years. He also bequeathed another lot of land to the town for an academy, and his library, of more than 2,000 volumes, for the use of that academy.

[*Bost. Pal.*

The Baltimore Federal Gazette in good time reminds those, who have business in the Supreme Court of the United States, that, by the act of Congress of the last Session, the term of the Supreme Court is to commence on the second Monday of January, instead of the first Monday of February, as heretofore.

MARRIED,

In Washington N. C. on Tuesday evening the 28th ult. by the Rev. James Weatherbee, *Mr.* WILLIAM YEOMANS, Editor of the Washington Herald, to *Miss* ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Guthrie Esq.

DIED,

At his residence, in Currituck County, on Tuesday last, DENNIS DOZIER, Esq. a respectable citizen and for many years a Justice of the Peace for that county—aged about 60. He has left a wife and four children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss.

Near this town, on the same day, Mrs. SALLY JONES, wife of Mr. John Jones.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina State Bank, Newbern and Cape Fear 2 a 2¼ discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 2¼ a 2½ discount.

AT PETERSBURG.

North Carolina Notes, 1¾ a 1½ discount.

At *New-York*, on Saturday last, North Carolina notes were at 3 per cent. discount.

At *Philadelphia*, on Saturday last, they were at 3 per ct. discount.

At *Baltimore*, on Saturday, they were 2½ per ct. discount.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	64	50	5
Monday,	33	42	4
Tuesday,	33	48	4
Wednesday,	40	49	5
Thursday,	38	47	5
Friday,	33	56	6

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

10th, Schr. Mary, of Hollow Pease, 15 days from Boston, in ballast.

" Schr. Rose in Bloom, Lewis 5 days from Bucksport, (Me.) potatoes to the master.

" Schr. Pilot, Gibbs, from Boston in ballast.

" Schr. Kingston, Wadsworth, Baltimore, in ballast.

" Schr. Massasoit, Washburn, Kingston, (Mass.) in ballast.

" Sloop Nancy, Gibbs, 22 days New Bedford, salt to the master.

13th, Schr. Venos, Dill, from Beaufort, fish to the master.

DEPARTED.

14th, Schr. Blakely, Brown, Charleston, with corn by A. Williams.

" Schr. Mary, Pease, for Edenton, merchandize to J. Popelston.

CLEARED.

15th, Brig Mary Hart, Simpson for Gaudeloupe, and a market, corn, shingles and staves by A. Foreman, jr.

To clear to-day,

Schr. Banker, Crocker, for West Indies, staves and shingles by Messinger.

...TRY.

...LECTED.

...E MOON.

...what e'er thou art! ...
...ithin [are? ...
...cincts, mortals as we ...
..., the offspring of foul [star? ...
...nion with each purer ...
...a better world to win? ...
...azing on us from afar! ...
...es on *our* present state, ...
...to themselves—and fu- ...

...wild, eventful scene ...
...his globe before thee [have been— ...
... where love and joy ...
...cing the bright moun- ...
...g in thy ray serene— ...
...urd'rer—and the faith- [maid ...
...oken) to some simple ...
...corn'd by him who first ...
...thou glorious shining [grace, ...
...' ether with such easy ...
... dim spot benignant [beaming face. ...
... heart with thy mild ...
...ss'd thro' life's extreme [place!— ...
...osom had my resting ...
...planet!—whose sweet ...
..., [of night?' ...
... lustre, decks the brow ...

GRATITUDE.

...cluded.

...e too much excited ...
...e parties, they agree ...
...r a while; and on ir ...
... Italy presents seve- ...
...turesque interest. ...
...an,' said Isabella ...
... Zurich, 'how glad ...
...t dismal town. The ...
...which reigns over it ...
...g. The place ap- ...
...ave enjoyed some ...
...is now gone for ev- ...
...ion of which must ...
... its present desola- ...
...sigh followed these ...
...not possible,' said ...
...t, 'that other sour- ...
...may arise to replace ...
...e been lost?' 'You ...
...e,' replied, Isabella, ...
... on him, 'you are ...
...sings may be grant- ...
...y. It would be cri- ...
... shut their hearts to ...
...e the idol they wor- ...
... too fondly, is tak- ...
... I feel this now, and ...
... no distant period ...
... to feel it also.'— ...
..., my Isabella, I im- ...
...rack not my heart ...
...al forebodings! I ...
... deserved your love, ...
... the hope of seeing ...
...again in these mild ...
...,' replied Isabella, ...
... shall again smile ...
... while she spoke, ...
...ith tears, and anx- ...
... her emotion, she ...
...he bright sunshine, ...
...l over her face, nor ...
...until they reached ...
...for the night, when, ...
... she immediately re- ...
...amber. Depressed, ...
... of the foregoing ...
...tless and unhappy, ...
...left the auberge, & ...
...lone. He was fol- ...
...Berthold who found ...
... the turf beneath a ...
... and gazing at the ...
...ent. 'What! not ...
...laimed Count Ber- ...
...this dejection? How ...
...ossessed as you now ...
...g you so earnestly ...
...e still desponding, ...
... 'Do not,' replied ...
... 'imagine me in- ...
...ppiness. Ah! how ...
...upposition be from ...
... Isabella is a thou- ...
... dear to me than ev- ...
... her presence, and ...
...shed my blood to ...
...e sigh; but the ve- ...
... attachment forms ...
...el as if I were about ...

to lose her—an indistinct presentiment of evil continually haunts me. I never pass near a precipice, without dreading that she is to fall over it. I never contemplate a mountain-torrent, without fancying that I see her struggling against its violence. Nay, do not attempt to argue with me. I *feel* that this fatal journey is to consummate my misery, and remonstrance and consolation will be alike unavailing.' A kind request from Isabella, who now approached, that he would no longer expose himself to the night air, had more effect in removing Count Ruprecht's dejection, than all the endeavors of his friend; and in a more cheerful frame of mind he returned to the house.

A few days brought the travellers to the celebrated Convent of St. Bernard, and the tale thus concludes—

'A few paces from the convent, they were met by a lay-brother, who welcomed the weary travellers with mild courtesy. By him they were carried to the refectory, where they were received with warm hospitality by the venerable prior. Isabella could with difficulty persuade herself that she was really an inhabitant of that dwelling, which, like the ark of the deluge, is devoted to the preservation of human life. Several of the brotherhood now entered, and hastened to offer every assistance to the travellers. The night had closed in, and the flickering lamp, suspended from the roof of the apartment, threw a softened shade on the countenances of the benevolent monks, who busied themselves in heaping piles of wood on the hearth. One of the brotherhood took the sleeping Albert from the arms of his mother, and laid him gently on a pallet at his side, while a large dog stretched himself close by the child, as if to guard its slumbers. Refreshments were now placed before the travellers, and after they had partaken of them, the whole party arranged themselves round the blazing hearth. Although these benevolent men had long since left the busy scenes of life, they yet retained a lively interest in the transactions of the period, and they listened with eagerness to the information which their guests willingly imparted; in return, the prior gave them a brief account of the first founder of this noble establishment, its revenues, and many other particulars connected with the convent. The good prior's hearers became deeply interested, when he went on to describe their mode of life, and the perils they so frequently encountered, to save the adventurous traveller from destruction. 'One stormy evening in winter,' said he, 'as we were about to retire to rest, we fancied that faint cries mingled with the howlings of the blast. The alarm was instantly given, the brotherhood assembled, and several of them, accompanied by myself and our faithful dogs sallied forth. But the cries had ceased, and no traces of the sufferers could be found.—Suddenly one of the dogs bounded forward, howled fearfully, and began to dig the snow with his feet.—We then knew that some human being lay buried. We hurried on, and, guided by the moans of the dog, soon arrived at the fatal spot. We set instantly to work. A moment lost might render unavailing all our efforts, and in breathless anxiety we removed the masses of snow. Nothing was to be seen, and we were about to discontinue our operations and leave the spot, when the dog redoubled his howlings, and endeavored again to tear up the snow. We persevered yet longer, and in a short time discovered the body of the unfortunate traveller. He was borne quickly into the convent, and a slight pulsation being perceptible, every means were used for his recovery. After a lapse of some hours, he opened his eyes, and gazed once around him. I supported him in my arms,—he looked up as if about to speak to me. His pale lips moved as if in prayer. 'My wife, my child,' were the only words I caught, and turning his face from me, he breathed his last. Yes, he expired on that pallet on which the child is now reposing, and we lamented over him as if he had been our brother, for there was something in the expression of his noble countenance which won all our hearts.' 'Too surely,' said Isabella, 'too surely, the loss of the husband and father would be wept with bitter tears. Knew you from whence he came?' 'Of his name and country,' replied the prior, 'I am ignorant. There were no papers or letters on his person to afford any clue to his history. His guide we supposed to have also perished, for no trace of him has ever been discovered.' The great bell of the convent now tolled, and the venerable prior courteously intimating that it was time to retire, conducted his guests to their separate dormitories, and left them to their repose. On meeting her friends at the morning repast, the pale countenance and heavy eyes of Isabella were instantly observed. 'Our keen mountain breezes have stolen the color from your lady's cheek,' said the good prior. 'They have indeed robbed her of all her bloom,' replied Count Ruprecht; 'but I trust the warm gales of the south will restore it.' 'Yes, yes,' said Isabella, 'I am sure I shall soon be better.' 'You must rest here awhile,' rejoined the prior; 'your strength is evidently impaired by your long journey. But see, the sun has burst forth in glowing brilliancy. Follow me, and I shall shew you the wonders of this region.'—Isabella, leaning on her husband's arm, and holding her son by the hand, followed the steps of the prior and Count Berthold, until they came to a building, through whose grated windows the mountain breeze rushed wildly. It was the mountain Receptacle of the Dead, where, by the chill purity of the atmosphere, are preserved, in undecaying freshness, the bodies of those unfortunate individuals who, from time to time, have been dug from amongst the snow. They entered, but started back with horror as their eyes fell on the ghastly countenances, ranged upright, side by side, in mournful silence. Features, forms, unchanged—the lips half-parted, they appeared like marble statues just bursting into life. 'Nay, fear not this silent company,' said the prior to Isabella, who, horror-struck, was turning to leave the scene. 'Look once on the subject of my tale last night His calm smile still lingers there.' Isabella glanced around, and then a shriek, long and wild, broke from her ashy lips. The child quitted her hand, and running to the figure with outstretched arms, clasped its knees, crying out, 'Ah! why do you stay in this cold place, father, and not come home? Come away with us.' Isabella rushed forward, and the body, moved by Albert from its support bent towards her. She opened her arms, and wife, husband, and child, were hurled to the earth. Fixed, immovable as the dead around him, Count Ruprecht gazed on the scene. The prior and Count Berthold raised the unfortunate Isabella, who burst from their grasp, and throwing herself on her knees beside Wilhem, she wildly kissed his marble forehead and icy lips; then clasping her arms around him, she cried out, 'Forgive me, dearest and only beloved, forgive me. I loved him not. No—no—never—it was gratitude alone—gratitude for the preservation of my child, whose dearest claim on my heart was, that he was your child also. Will you not forgive your Isabella? What! not one little word?'—Then, as if from the depths of a broken heart there came one long fearful cry; & the dead lay upon the dead.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap—Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Walsh's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz:—the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Decision, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Daboll's and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronology—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment,)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine,)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1-2 do
White, bl'k & lead col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,)
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks.
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imtn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Figd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1 2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Lawns and linen Cambricks,
4-4 Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Toilnet, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Six packages domestic cotton goods—such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs,
Fine Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or Produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 *Tf*

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 4.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being duly authorised, now offers for sale all the Real Estate of Doct. *Isaiah Sanborn*, dec'd *as follows:*

One Tract of Land adjoining Nathan Hollowell and others, near Parkville, containing 3057 acres without improvements.

One Tract lying on Perquimans River, adjoining Simeon P. Long and others, containing 180 acres, thirty acres of which has been recently cleared and is in a good state of cultivation, this land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and Cotton, and is of good quality; on it is a good Barn and framed House, 30 feet long with a Stack Chimney.

One other Tract lying on Goodwin's Mill Pond, containing about 60 acres, part of it cleared.—Attached to this tract is a good Cyprus Swamp well set with Timber, and

One other Tract of Land containing 50 acres, in Ballahack, adjoining James Moore and others, which is well set with prime timber.

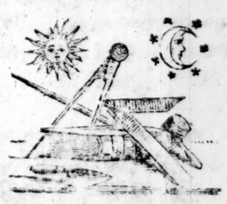
ALSO,

A number of Lots, in the town of Hertford, among them is that well improved lot, where the dec'd formerly lived, containing every necessary building, and in good order.

The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy, and if not disposed of before the 28th day of December next, will be sold, on that day at public sale, in the Town of Hertford.

Alfred Moore.
December 9. *Bt*

MASONIC NOTICE.



The Officers and members of Eastern Lodge No. 89 are requested to attend a regular meeting to be held at their Lodge Room on Monday the 18th instant at 6 o'clock P. M for the purpose of electing their officers for the ensuing year.

By order,
JOS. H POOL, *Sec'ry.*
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 9. *It*

CHEAP PROPERTY.

The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only.*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.
Hertford Nov. 22.—Dec. 2. *Tf*

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are
Fine Oxford mixt and middling quality blue Clothes,
Plain brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewings, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office

THE North-C...

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEE...

Vol VI

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment,)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine,)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1-2 do
White, bl'k & lead col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,)
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks.
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imtn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Figd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1 2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Lawns and linen Cambricks,
4-4 Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Toilnet, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Six packages domestic cotton goods—such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs,
Fine Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or Produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 *Tf*

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.